

## CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

Also Steamship Lines and the John L. Roper Lumber Company Consummated.

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN CO.

To Bridge the Albemarle Sound as Soon as the Work Can Be Done.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NORFOLK, VA., November 23.—The consolidation of the various railway and steamship lines in Eastern North Carolina and Southeast Virginia, formerly owned or controlled by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, together with the John L. Roper Lumber Company and other lumber interests, was consummated here today. The name of the consolidated properties is to be the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company. Following are the officers of the new corporation: Marsden J. Perry, chairman of the board; Frank S. Gannon, president; Morris K. King, Charles O. Helms and George Roper, vice-presidents; Walter B. Gwyn, secretary; Matthew Manley, treasurer; M. W. McGuire, general superintendent; and H. P. Foster, assistant superintendent.

The John L. Roper Lumber Company will be operated as an independent concern. This company recently bought the properties of the Roper Lumber Company and Belhaven Lumber Company, and two miles of track of the Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad, at Whitford, N. C.

The railroad mileage of the lines included in the consolidation is as follows: Norfolk and Southern Railroad, 22 miles; Atlantic and North Carolina Company, including the Pamlico, Oriental and Western, 12 miles; the Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad, 72 miles. Total, 104 miles.

The lines now under construction are the Pamlico and Pamlico Sound, from Raleigh to New Bern, via Wilson, Greenville, Greenville, Washington and Vanceboro, with branch from Farmville to Snow Hill, 100 miles; the Atlantic and North Carolina, from Haystack to Oriental, 10 miles; the Norfolk and Southern, from Norfolk to Blaine, 15 miles; and the Virginia and Carolina Coast, from Mackay's Ferry to Columbia, 72 miles. Total under construction, 187 miles.

President Gannon said that the bridge across Albemarle Sound, which will replace the ferry heretofore operated, will be built as soon as possible. It will span the sound, be one-half mile wide, and twenty feet deep, and will cost a half million of dollars.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina met at Asheville yesterday and those of the Pamlico and Oriental at Raleigh, and accepted the merger, as did those of the other lines involved, who met here today.

The stockholders of the Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad Company agreed today to extend their \$250,000 first mortgage bond issue, and the John L. Roper Lumber Company stockholders agreed to an issue of \$100,000 non-interest-bearing first mortgage gold bonds to the stockholders of the Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad Company.

The also agreed to deliver to Edward Roper & Co., syndicate managers of the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, \$500,000 of the new issue in lieu of a similar issue made formerly and held by Roper Keyhole & Co., syndicate managers of the Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad Company.

### ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Miss Katherine Waugh Wedded to Her Constant Lover in Florida

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WEST POINT, VA., November 23.—

Miss Katherine McGill Waugh, daughter of Rev. C. V. Waugh, pastor of the West Point Baptist Church, left West Point today for a winter at Palm Beach, Fla., with friends. At Jacksonville, Fla., she was met by Mr. H. Beverly Aynard, who had been her suitor for five years, when he was a student under her father. He is a young business man of DeFuniak Springs, Fla., a man of many sterling qualities, and the bride is the only daughter of Dr. Waugh, who, for a number of years was connected with the State University of Florida, and was afterward principal of the school at West Palm Beach, and pastor of the Baptist Church there.

After meeting Miss Waugh at Jacksonville, and traveling a short distance, they parted for different destinations. A few days later Cupid, who had had the watch-eye of them for five years, brought them



here is an indispensable tonic food. Not only a strengthening medicine, but a palatable, in fact deliciously pleasant, preparation. Made only of Hops and Barley Malt, but wonderfully nutritive and health building.

## For Invalids

# Fehr's Malt Tonic

fills out the hollow lines left by care and ill health, restores the blush of roses to the sallow cheek. Knits up the ravelled nerves. Restores lustre to the eye. Brings sweet, natural, refreshing sleep. Recommended and endorsed by physicians of all schools.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept., Louisville, Ky.

## Have You an Extra Room to Heat?

There need not be a cold room in the house if you own a PERFECTION Oil Heater. This is an oil heater that gives satisfaction wherever used. Produces intense heat without smoke or smell because it is equipped with smokeless device—no trouble, no danger. Easily carried around from room to room. You cannot turn the wick too high or too low. As easy and simple to care for as a lamp. The

## PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device.)

is an ornament to the home. It is made in two finishes—nickel and brass. Brass oil fountain beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. Do not be satisfied with anything but a PERFECTION Oil Heater. If you cannot get Heater or information from your dealer write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The Rayo Lamp makes the home bright. It is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. Gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining room or parlor. If not at your dealer's write to nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



## STARS AND STRIPES FARTEST NORTH

Pearry, Who Placed United States Flag Nearest Pole, Leaves Steamer at Sydney.

SUFFER TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS

Crew Unwilling to Make Trip Again—Roosevelt Good

Vessel.

SYDNEY, C. B., November 23.—Flying the flag of the United States, which had been placed nearest the pole than any other national standard, and weathered and disabled, the Peary steamer Roosevelt arrived here today under sail and steam, after sixteen months spent in a vain effort to reach the pole.

Though not entirely successful, the expedition nevertheless took to 57 degrees, 4 minutes north latitude, or within 25 miles of the pole.

Commander Peary came ashore almost immediately after the steamer anchored and joined Mrs. Peary, who has been here for two weeks, waiting for her husband's return.

Commander Peary said he ought to get back to New York before discussing the prospects of a new expedition.

The commander said his immediate movements were in doubt. He thought he would pay off the Newfoundland members of his crew at Sydney, make some repairs to the Roosevelt, get a new crew and equipment and go to New York.

Picture of Health.

Commander Peary looks in the best of health and spirits, and though disappointed at the failure to reach the pole, he feels satisfied with the advance actually made.

Dr. L. F. Wolf said that the health of the party had been excellent. There was no doubt and practically no sickness.

Commander Peary has received a large number of congratulatory messages and requests the Associated Press to circulate the following general acknowledgment:

"Commander Peary desires to make preliminary acknowledgment and express his deep appreciation of the many letters and telegrams of congratulation which have been sent him. As rapidly as possible he will make direct and individual acknowledgments."

The heavily-occupied anchorage opposite the yacht club's pier, usually reserved for vessels of war. The squadron flag and Canadian ensign are flying, as a further mark of honor.

The early callers upon Commander Peary at the Sydney Hotel were American Consul West. Learning of Captain Peary's wishes to make his departure as soon as possible, the idea of tendering him a public banquet was abandoned, and a reception at the rooms of the yacht club was substituted.

Had Suffered Much.

Captain John Bartlett, master of the Roosevelt, said the steamer was a good sea boat, and that he will sail her to New York.

His ready to go again to the Arctic. Captain Bartlett is satisfied the pole can be reached without great difficulty.

First Mate Bartlett, a cousin of the captain, said the crew of the ship were well paid and well fed, and the Roosevelt was a staunch ship; but he did not think many of the Newfoundland members of the present crew would be found willing to join another expedition. It was a hard experience, which few non-cared to repeat. Several other members of the crew, including some of the engineer staff, expressed similar sentiments. Their complaint was directed not to treatment by Peary, but to the privations and dangers of the work.

Dixon—Stratton.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LEXINGTON, VA., November 23.—The marriage of Miss Edith Miller Stratton, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Stratton, of Indiana Vista, to Mr. Graham H. Dixon, of Lexington, was solemnized at the home of the bride, at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, and was witnessed by only a few intimate friends and relatives. Rev. John R. Henry, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, officiated, and Miss Hattie Gibson presided at the piano.

The bride looked lovely in a gown of white cloth cloth with silk trimmings, and carried white carnations. Refreshments were served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon will reside in Lexington, where the groom is engaged in business.

In Memory of Dr. Claiborne.

[Special to Southern Bell Telephone.]  
PETERSBURG, VA., November 23.—The Petersburg Medical Faculty, in session this afternoon, adopted resolutions on the death of Dr. James William Claiborne.

## AN IMPASSIONED SPEECH FOR BRYAN

Resents Leaving Out Resolutions Offered at Trans-Mississippi Congress by Bryan.

GOES OVER THEIR HEADS

Congress Responds by Rebuking Committee to Extent of Adopting Bryan Recommendation.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 23.—After electing H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco, president, adopting resolutions offered by William J. Bryan after they had been voted down by the committee on resolutions, and endorsing Secretary of State Elihu Root's idea for encouraging merchant marine, and for increasing our intercourse with South America by adequate mail facilities, the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress adjourned late today to meet in 1907 at Muskogee, L. T.

The introduction of politics into the proceedings of the congress was narrowly averted when the report of the committee on resolutions was submitted for action. John P. Irish, chairman of the committee, had scarcely finished reading the report when L. C. Irvine, of St. Louis, vice-president of the congress, made an impassioned address, censuring the action of the resolutions committee in omitting from its report the two resolutions introduced by Mr. Bryan last night.

Mr. Irvine intimated that the omission of these two resolutions favored of political influence, and that their authorship, rather than their substance, was the reason for their failure of the committee to report them. He said all of the American people were in favor of the Bryan resolutions, and that if this convention did not want to lose its power and its influence it would better not commit itself to an action indicating a partisan feeling. He said that the Republican leaders who are fighting the trusts and Mr. Bryan were a unit on the trust question.

Couldn't Tell Them Apart.

He said that if "you took a speech delivered by Mr. Bryan on that subject and another delivered by Mr. Roosevelt or Attorney-General Hadley, and you were not told the name of their authors, you could not tell which man was the author of either speech."

Chairman David R. Francis suggested that a consideration of the Bryan resolutions be postponed until the report of the committee on resolutions as reported had been adopted.

The suggestion was accepted, the report of the committee was adopted, and Mr. Irvine then formally offered the Bryan resolution against private monopoly.

Mr. Irish made a reply to Mr. Irvine. He said that the failure of the Bryan resolutions because of the views Mr. Irvine had expressed in his New York speech. He said that these views were of such a nature that he did not want the congress to go on record as endorsing them directly or indirectly. He said that Mr. Bryan, who was an eminent candidate for political honors, had advocated government ownership of all public utilities, and that an endorsement of his trust resolution would be an indirect endorsement of government ownership of such utilities.

Without further debate, the resolution offered by Mr. Irvine was adopted. Then Mr. Bryan's peace resolution was submitted and adopted without debate.

### Improve Passenger Service.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
RAILROAD, N. C., November 23.—The Corporation Commission issued an order today for improved passenger service, including an additional train between Pamlico, Williamson and Plymouth, on the Atlantic Coast Line. This is in compliance with a petition from citizens of the section for an improvement of official investigation made a week ago by the commission.

## SKIN ERUPTIONS FOR 35 YEARS

Suffered Severely With Eczema All Over Body—Examined 15 Times by Government Board Who Said There Was No Cure—An Old Soldier Completely Cured.

## A THOUSAND THANKS TO CUTICURA REMEDIES

"For over thirty-five years I was a severe sufferer from eczema. The eruption was not confined to any one place. It was all over my body, limbs, and even on my head. I am sixty years old and an old soldier, and have been examined by the Government Board over fifteen times, and they said there was no cure for me. I have taken all kinds of medicine and have spent large sums of money for doctors, without avail. A short time ago I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured. A thousand thanks to Cuticura. I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John T. Roach, Richmond, Ross Co., Ohio, July 17, 1905."

Early in the history of the Colonies, efforts were made to found Latin or grammar schools, supported in part by the church, in part by the efforts of the laity, and in part by private enterprise. Some of these schools, like the Boston Latin School and the William Penn Charter School, still exist. Their chief purpose was to enable the children of the laity to strengthen the colleges and universities, and to furnish to the laity about them the training which life needs for its fullest development.

In view of the facts, it is my belief that this conference, especially in its character, and is of itself an object lesson in educational unity that cannot fail to impress the public mind enduringly. Certainly, so far as I can reach, no such body of men has ever gathered together solely for such a purpose.

Latin Schools.

They played, and are still playing, a wonderful part in the educational development of the nation.

They were in many cases the germs of the most important colleges. They were often in the hands of men of amazing teaching genius and devotion. There will always be room for such academies, and they will probably always exist in their greatest health side by side with highly organized public high schools.

But the problem of secondary education could not be solved by these academies. From the early part of the nineteenth century until now there has been a strong demand for a system of secondary education, under the control of the State



Even more fascinating than "The History of Standard Oil" is Miss Tarbell's new historical serial, "The Tariff in Our Times."

It's bigger and broader; one treats of a corporation, the other of a nation.

It reveals a curious story—a story of panic and war, of selfishness and jobbery, of heroism and patriotism, of many who served and some who cheated, of the eternal clash of private with public interests.

The great men of the day live again in these articles—Morrill, Chase, Sherman, Fessenden, Thad. Stevens, Horace Greely, Wilson, Mills, McKinley. You see them in their intimacies and idiosyncracies, in their greatness and littleness.

"The Tariff in Our Times" is the business-duty ante bellum and 50 per cent post bellum lies a marvelous tale of patriotic endeavor and daring intrigue. Miss Tarbell begins to tell it in

# THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

For December

Besides this, there's Dooley's tenderly humorous article on "The Christmas Spirit," and William Allen White talks of "Science, St. Skindint and Santa Claus." They will do you more good than the price of the magazine for a year. When strenuous jars, the newest of the "Adventures in Contentment," by David Grayson, will prove a mental sedative that's quite worth while.

And so on—but why not get the December Number and enjoy it for yourself?

10 cents at any News-stand; \$1.00 a Year

THE PHILLIPS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 141-147 Fifth Avenue, New York

## EDUCATORS MEET AT UNIVERSITY

(Continued from First Page.)

record that Thomas Jefferson intended that there should be a continuous system of education, under public control, from the primary school to the University. This idea has been very fruitful in all matters relating to collegiate and university education, especially in the South and West. It has yet to become fixed in the practice of our democracy, in regard to what is called secondary education.

### State Control.

It is at least one of the purposes of this conference to advance this idea of state control and State support in this field. The common thought about education in the public mind divides the whole process into four parts: elementary, secondary, collegiate and professional, each of which is a separate and distinct unit. The early colleges and universities undoubtedly had their genesis in the thought of kings and bishops and exclusive classes. The common school, on the other hand, is undoubtedly the product of the scientific spirit, resting on the aspirations of American democracy. Our modern democracy, ceasing to trouble itself so much about the form of government and coming to care more about the social organism, has offered to the masses of men, has brought it about that advanced instruction is everywhere reaching down and elementary instruction is everywhere reaching up. The point where these two converge is undoubtedly the high school, which would seem, therefore, to be the institution destined to cure that separatism, to reveal the essential unity of all educational work, to open the door of opportunity to the masses, to enable the children of every State to enrich and strengthen the colleges and universities, and to furnish to the life about them the training which life needs for its fullest development.

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government. The public mind has always had the vision of a continuous system of public instruction, without blind alleys of any kind.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, especially in the East and West, the public high school, in response to this desire for a complete system of education, under public management, had become fixed in thought and practice of the people. States like New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa had grappled with the problem with differing wisdom in purpose and detail. At first these high schools, as a sort of reaction from the past, were intended for those not going to college, but the spectacle of a gap between the universities and colleges and the elementary schools was abhorrent to any broad idea of adequate training, and very soon studies preparatory for colleges were introduced.

For the past thirty years the high school movement, as it may be called, has been growing, and coming to be considered in a way the crux of the whole educational situation. The most important committee ever appointed by the National Education Association, the celebrated committee of ten, dealt with it in a most thorough-going way.

What the High School Means.

Enormous growth in a sympathetic and intelligent understanding of what the high school means has taken place in the last two years in the South. The details and the methods employed in that growth, the actual summary of the results of that growth, shall, I trust, to those who have been most intimately engaged in it. I believe that the work already done has done more to allay cross educational hostilities; to show to every phase of the educational struggle its overtones to the other phases; to align wisely all of our practical efforts; to give us a common ground of action; to save, perhaps, the enthusiastic devotion of the universities and colleges, whether supported by State, church or private enterprise, to the development of the public school.

Notwithstanding this encouraging growth of interest and this encouraging sum of accomplishment, I believe the following statements of fact are true:

1. The weakest part of our educational system lies in the realm of secondary education. Of the 23,125 pupils of high school age in Virginia, only five of every hundred were studying high school subjects in the high schools last year.

2. Between the elementary schools and the colleges of Virginia, there existed until this year a gap imperfectly bridged by ninety-three public schools doing more or less high school work, forty-five private academies and several college preparatory departments.

3. These conform to no well recognized and well understood standards, and are under no unified control. It goes without saying that most of them are in the hands of men of devotion and scholarship and high character and determined purpose. An intelligent and rapid growth in co-ordinating and unifying these schools is now going on in Virginia under the direction of the State Board of Education, and through the efforts of the examiners, the local school officers and others, and this is doubtless true of other States here represented.

4. Over three-fourths of our people—and this applies to the whole South, as well as to Virginia—are not provided with secondary education. This means that there is no open road to our brightest youth to the highest places in education. There is no mandatory legislation in the South on the subject, and not a great deal in the Union. In 1903, out of 275 students admitted to the college of the University of Virginia, 96 students were prepared at free public schools.

Necessary Things.

We are here today, I think, primarily, to consider methods of establishing and improving secondary schools in the Southern States. I perceive the following necessary things to be done:

First, An extension of State activity and State control in education to the point of establishment of a complete system of public high schools.

Second, Organized effort to multiply these high schools in town and country, and especially in the country, and to so dovetail them that they will be neither blind feeders to the colleges, nor outlets for bright elementary school boys, but independent educational forms, with independent purposes and independent functions, and yet, properly related in

their curricula and social purposes to the schools above and the schools below.

Assuming the establishment in large numbers of new secondary schools and their incorporation into a continuous State system, I perceive certain other questions arising for consideration and determination. They have been suggested above, but I indulge in repetition, for sake of greater clearness.

1. How shall some harmony be brought about between the thought of the secondary school as a tributary of the college and as a distinct entity, with independent social functions and independent social purposes?

2. How shall the relation between colleges and the high school be made more vital, conserving the highest educational interests of both? This situation will involve:

(a) A study of the accrediting system.

(b) A system of examinations for entrance to college.

(c) The function of the school and college association.

(d) A division of subjects of instruction between secondary school and college, so as to avoid waste and overlapping.

3. The extent of the application of election of studies to high school work, involving a careful study and consideration of the content of the curriculum of the high school, as affecting, not exclusively the entrance of the boy or girl into college, but as well the preparation of the boy or girl for society. I believe that the time has come for a more careful analysis of our social needs, as involved in Southern economic, industrial, political and religious problems, that we may more intelligently direct our school activities toward their solution.

4. The training of the teacher for the high schools. Of all the States, it seems to me that the State of Minnesota has gone at this problem more thoroughly and wisely. I shall not take up the time to give you the summary of its method, but I believe that the State Department of Education, in its report, makes note of it as sufficiently set forth in a paper on "Secondary Education," by Dr. Elmer E. Ragnow, who is our honored guest today.

Finally, what definite contribution shall "Secondary Education," by Dr. Elmer E. Ragnow, make to the discussion of the various groups of educational leaders represented here? Can there be a distribution of the work and a material sharing of the responsibilities?

I wish you, gentlemen, a profitable session, full of freedom of thinking and freedom in speaking and fruitfulness in results.

A Fine Paper.

The feature of the morning session of the convention was the able paper by Elmer E. Ragnow, United States Commissioner of Education, on what definite ways may be found for the development of education further the establishment of a system of public high schools. President J. W. Abernethy, of the University of Alabama, followed with a paper on the state of the State Department of Education, and the development of a system of public high schools once established. A discussion of these topics was opened by State Superintendents J. Y. Joiner, of North Carolina; C. B. Martin, of South Carolina; and W. B. Starnes, of Georgia.

The first paper at the afternoon session was by Professor J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, on the relation of higher institutions of learning to high schools. The subject was further discussed by President David E. Houston, of the University of Texas, and others.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the General Education Board, New York, and Professor Bruce E. Fiske, of the University of California, spoke of the definite work of professors of secondary education. Others who engaged in the discussion of the topic were Professor J. C. Dubois, of the University of Alabama, and Professor N. W. Walker, of the University of North Carolina.

At 7:30 this evening the professors and students of the University assembled in Cabell Hall to greet the distinguished group of educators in attendance upon the conference. President Alderman presided, and brief talks were made by Elmer E. Ragnow, United States Commissioner of Education; President Frank P. Venable, of the University of North Carolina; President David E. Houston, of the University of Texas; State Superintendent O. B. Martin, of South Carolina; President Robert E. Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; and others.

At 9 o'clock an informal smoker was tendered the visitors in Madison Hall.